Utah's Vital Statistics: Quarterly Report

First Quarter 2004

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Mission Statement

The Office of Vital Records and Statistics administers the statewide system of Vital Records and Statistics by documenting and certifying the facts of births, deaths, and family formation for the legal purposes of the citizens of Utah, participates in the National Vital Statistics System, and responds to the needs of health programs, health care providers, businesses, researchers, educational institutions and the Utah public for data and statistical information.

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Births, deaths, infant deaths and population by health district, residents: Utah, first quarter 2004

Health district County	Population Number	Births 1st Qtr Number	Births YTD Number	Deaths 1st Qtr Number	Deaths YTD Number	Infant deaths 1st Qtr Number	Infant deaths YTD Number
Total	2,338,762	12,319	12,319	3,394	3,394	47	47
Bear River	141,322	771	771	162	162	1	1
Box Elder	43,812	183	183	72	72	0	0
Cache	95,460	580	580	87	87	1	1
Rich	2,050	8	8	3	3	0	0
Central Utah	67,673	290	290	133	133	2	2
Juab	8,643	45	45	16	16	0	0
Millard	12,335	42	42	32	32	1	1
Piute	1,409	10	10	3	3	0	0
Sanpete	23,550	94	94	39	39	1	1
Sevier	19,232	88	88	39	39	0	0
Wayne	2,504	11	11	4	4	0	0
Davis	250,265	1,363	1,363	310	310	5	5
Salt Lake	927,564	4,531	4,531	1,373	1,373	18	18
Southeastern	53,082	202	202	102	102	0	0
Carbon	19,858	90	90	62	62	0	0
Emery	10,540	39	39	21	21	0	0
Grand	8,468	22	22	8	8	0	0
San Juan	14,216	51	51	11	11	0	0
Southwest	152,960	834	834	286	286	7	7
Beaver	6,285	31	31	11	11	0	0
Garfield	4,599	13	13	14	14	0	0
Iron	35,507	211	211	45	45	3	3
Kane	5,958	18	18	15	15	1	1
Washington	100,611	561	561	201	201	3	3
Summit	32,236	136	136	22	22	0	0
Tooele	46,208	274	274	64	64	3	3
Tri-County	41,756	213	213	86	86	2	2
Daggett	916	1	1	0	0	0	0
Duchesne	14,856	65	65	29	29	0	0
Uintah	25,984	147	147	57	57	2	2
Utah County	398,056	2,630	2,630	467	467	6	6
Wasatch	16,847	86	86	23	23	0	0
Weber-Morgan	210,793	989	989	366	366	3	3
Morgan	7,416	32	32	10	10	0	0
Weber	203,377	957	957	356	356	3	3

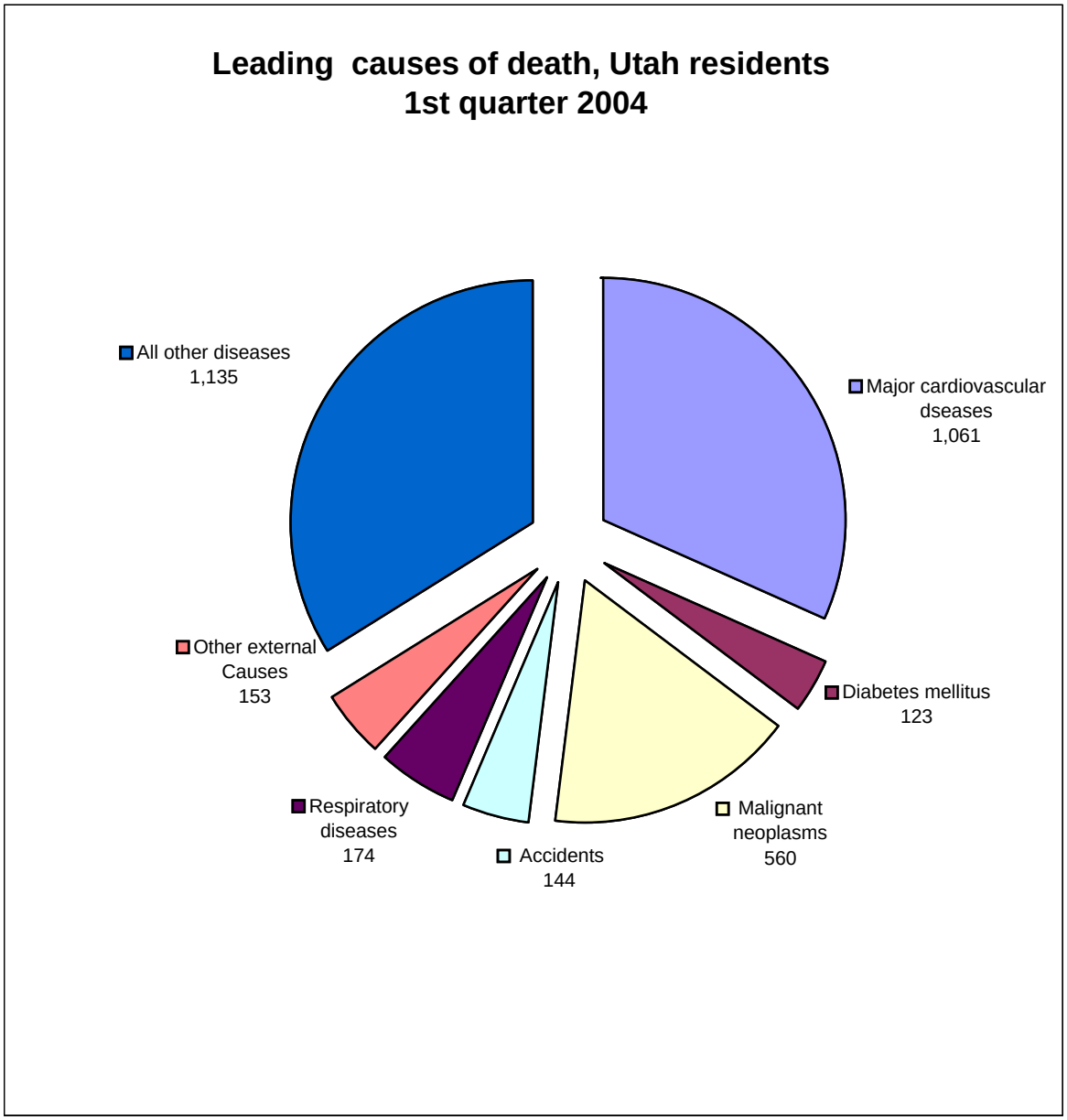
Births, c-sections, gestation under 37 weeks, mother under 20 years of age, and low birthweight by county of residence: Utah, first quarter 2004

Health district / County	Births		C-sections		Gestation under 37 weeks		Mothers under 20 years of age		Low birth weight	
	1st Qtr Number	YTD Number	1st Qtr Number	YTD Number	1st Qtr Number	YTD Number	1st Qtr Number	YTD Number	1st Qtr Number	YTD Number
Total	12,319	12,319	2,505	2,505	1,215	1,215	816	816	806	806
Bear River	771	771	139	139	85	85	58	58	50	50
Box Elder	183	183	37	37	21	21	18	18	12	12
Cache	580	580	100	100	61	61	40	40	37	37
Rich	8	8	2	2	3	3	0	0	1	1
Central Utah	290	290	70	70	30	30	27	27	25	25
Juab	45	45	11	11	5	5	4	4	2	2
Millard	42	42	10	10	7	7	4	4	4	4
Piute	10	10	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3
Sanpete	94	94	27	27	8	8	11	11	7	7
Sevier	88	88	16	16	7	7	7	7	7	7
Wayne	11	11	3	3	1	1	0	0	2	2
Davis	1,363	1,363	274	274	151	151	80	80	94	94
Salt Lake	4,531	4,531	908	908	436	436	319	319	314	314
Southeastern	202	202	49	49	26	26	20	20	16	16
Carbon	90	90	27	27	19	19	7	7	9	9
Emery	39	39	3	3	3	3	5	5	1	1
Grand	22	22	8	8	0	0	2	2	0	0
San Juan	51	51	11	11	4	4	6	6	6	6
Southwest	834	834	138	138	78	78	62	62	50	50
Beaver	31	31	8	8	2	2	3	3	1	1
Garfield	13	13	3	3	3	3	0	0	2	2
Iron	211	211	33	33	18	18	15	15	12	12
Kane	18	18	4	4	2	2	4	4	3	3
Washington	561	561	90	90	53	53	40	40	32	32
Summit	136	136	44	44	17	17	11	11	18	18
Tooele	274	274	56	56	27	27	19	19	14	14
Tri-County	213	213	56	56	29	29	32	32	19	19
Daggett	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duchesne	65	65	16	16	7	7	11	11	5	5
Uintah	147	147	40	40	22	22	21	21	14	14
Utah County	2,630	2,630	515	515	212	212	96	96	136	136
Wasatch	86	86	20	20	9	9	5	5	2	2
Weber-Morgan	989	989	236	236	115	115	87	87	68	68
Morgan	32	32	6	6	4	4	1	1	0	0
Weber	957	957	230	230	111	111	86	86	68	68

Deaths due to unnatural causes by county of residence: Utah, first quarter 2004

Health district / County	Deaths		Total		Motor Vehicle		Other accidents		Homocide		Suicide		Undetermined	
	1st Qtr Number	YTD Number	1st Qtr Number	YTD Number	1st Qtr Number	YTD Number	1st Qtr Number	YTD Number	1st Qtr Number	YTD Number	1st Qtr Number	YTD Number	1st Qtr Number	YTD Number
Total	3,394	3,394	297	297	54	54	90	90	9	9	86	86	58	58
Bear River	162	162	20	20	6	6	7	7	0	0	5	5	2	2
Box Elder	72	72	8	8	4	4	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Cache	87	87	12	12	2	2	5	5	0	0	3	3	2	2
Rich	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Utah	133	133	16	16	4	4	6	6	0	0	5	5	1	1
Juab	16	16		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Millard	32	32	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Piute	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanpete	39	39	8	8	2	2	2	2	0	0	4	4	0	0
Sevier	39	39	4	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wayne	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davis	310	310	24	24	1	1	7	7	0	0	10	10	6	6
Salt Lake	1,373	1,373	115	115	19	19	33	33	5	5	31	31	27	27
Southeastern	102	102	7	7	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Carbon	62	62	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Emery	21	21	4	4	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Grand	8	8	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	286	286	21	21	6	6	4	4	1	1	6	6	4	4
Beaver	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garfield	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iron	45	45	3	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kane	15	15	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Washington	201	201	15	15	3	3	4	4	0	0	6	6	2	2
Summit	22	22	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1
Tooele	64	64	5	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3
Tri-County	86	86	11	11	2	2	5	5	0	0	4	4	0	0
Daggett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duchesne	29	29	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uintah	57	57	8	8	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
Utah	467	467	48	48	9	9	15	15	2	2	14	14	8	8
Wasatch	23	23	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Weber-Morgan	366	366	23	23	4	4	7	7	1	1	8	8	3	3
Morgan	10	10	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Weber	356	356	21	21	3	3	7	7	1	1	7	7	3	3

Figure 1


Leading causes of death, Utah residents
1st quarter 2004
All other diseases
1,135
Major cardiovascular
dseases
1,061
Other external
Causes
153
Diabetes mellitus
123
Respiratory
diseases
174
Malignant
neoplasms
560
Accidents
144

Utah Vital Statistics: A Historical Review

Utah Vital Statistics: A Historical Review presents an overview of selected public health trends in Utah using data derived from Utah birth and death certificates. These data may be available for approved research projects. For more information or to request data, please contact the Utah Office of Vital Records and Statistics.

Unintentional Injury Deaths, 1956-2001

Unintentional injuries, sometimes called accidents, are commonly viewed as random acts of fate out of anyone's control. Motor vehicle crashes, falls, drowning, fires or poisonings are often perceived as simply bad luck. However, public health views them not as random acts, but as events that can be understood, predicted and in many cases prevented. Public health asks questions to identify the event, who is involved, what is the cause, and where and when does the incidence occur. Posing and answering these questions changes our understanding of injuries from random acts of fate to events that are predictable and preventable.

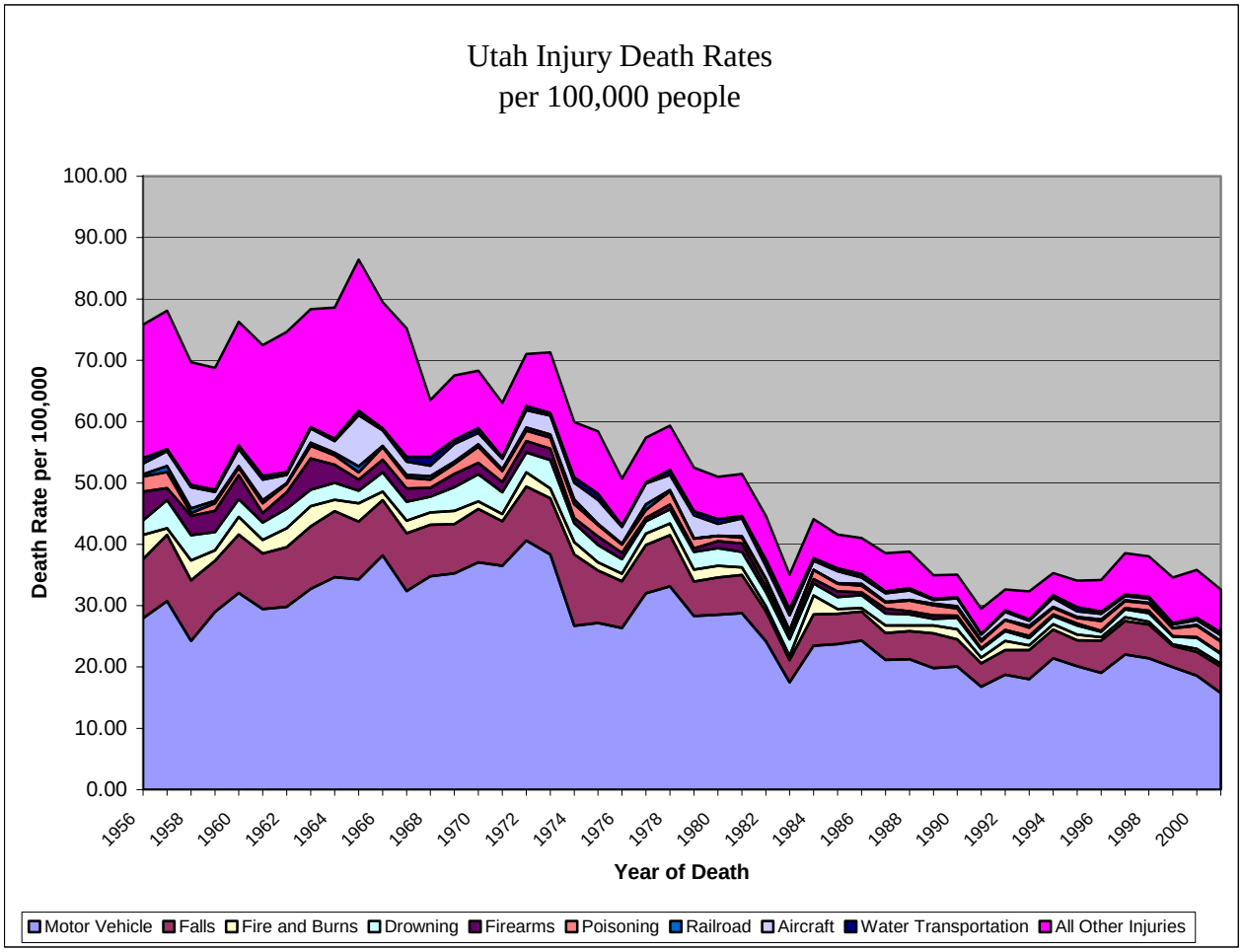
For the past 40 years, unintentional injuries have been one of the top five causes of death (see Table 1). In 1960, unintentional injuries were the third leading cause of death in Utah accounting for 9.2 percent of deaths. Over the next four decades, unintentional injuries steadily decrease in total percentage of deaths but consistently remain the fourth leading causes of death.

Table 1
Leading Causes of Death
Ranked by Percentage of all Deaths
Utah 1960-2000

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
1	Heart disease	Heart disease	Heart disease	Heart disease	Heart disease
	33.7%	31.8%	35.4%	29.7%	23.5%
2	Cancer	Cancer	Cancer	Cancer	Cancer
	13.3%	14.6%	17.0%	19.2%	19.1%
3	Unintentional Injuries	Vascular lesions affecting CNS	Vascular lesions affecting CNS	Cerebrovascular disease	Cerebrovascular disease
	9.2%	8.8%	8.0%	7.5%	7.9%
4	Vascular lesions affecting CNS	Unintentional Injuries	Unintentional Injuries	Unintentional Injuries	Unintentional Injuries
	9.1%	8.8%	7.9%	5.5%	5.4%
5	diseases of early infancy	diseases of early infancy	Influenza and pneumonia	Influenza and pneumonia	Chronic lower respiratory disease
	5.4%	3.3%	3.2%	4.4%	4.3%

Figure 1 shows the decline of death by unintentional injuries since 1956. The decline of deaths may be the result of injury prevention strategies such as new laws, new and improved safety equipment and safety campaigns to better educate the public. New laws include drunk-driving laws and seat belt/child safety seat laws. Equipment, such as air bags, helmets, smoke alarms and childproof packaging, has also proved to decrease deaths. Improved ambulance response time, paramedical training and hospital treatments may also be a factor in the decline in the rate of deaths due to unintentional injuries.

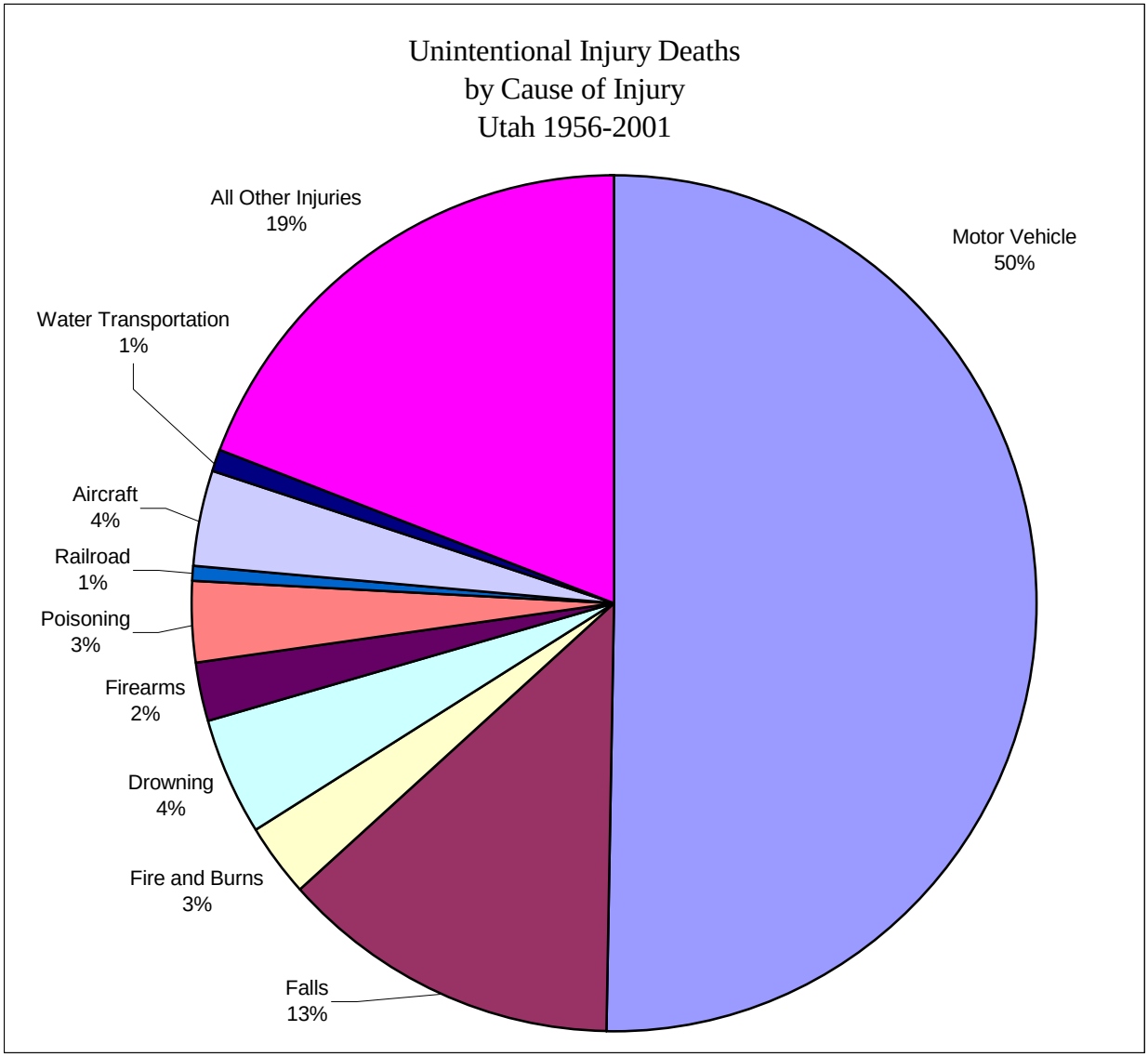
Figure 1



Motor Vehicle Laws:

- Highway Safety Act of 1966
- 1973 - Federal government mandated 55-mph speed limit
- 1986 - Utah's first safety belt law
- 1996 - Maximum speed limit on highways increased
- 1997 - Increased the fine for transporting an unrestrained child in a motor vehicle and increased age that children need to be restrained from up to 8 to up to 10.
- 1998 - Graduated driver license bill enacted.
- 2000 - Law passed requiring safety belts or child restraint devices for drivers and all passengers of motor vehicles; providing penalties; amending enforcement as a secondary action; and increased age for use of child restraints from age 2 to age 4.

Figure 2



As shown in Figure 2, motor vehicle injury deaths make up half of all unintentional injury deaths in Utah. The increased use of seat belts and car seats has helped decrease the number of motor vehicle deaths but the increased volume of cars on the roads increases the potential for crashes. Falls are the second leading cause of unintentional injury deaths at 13 percent.

Figure 3

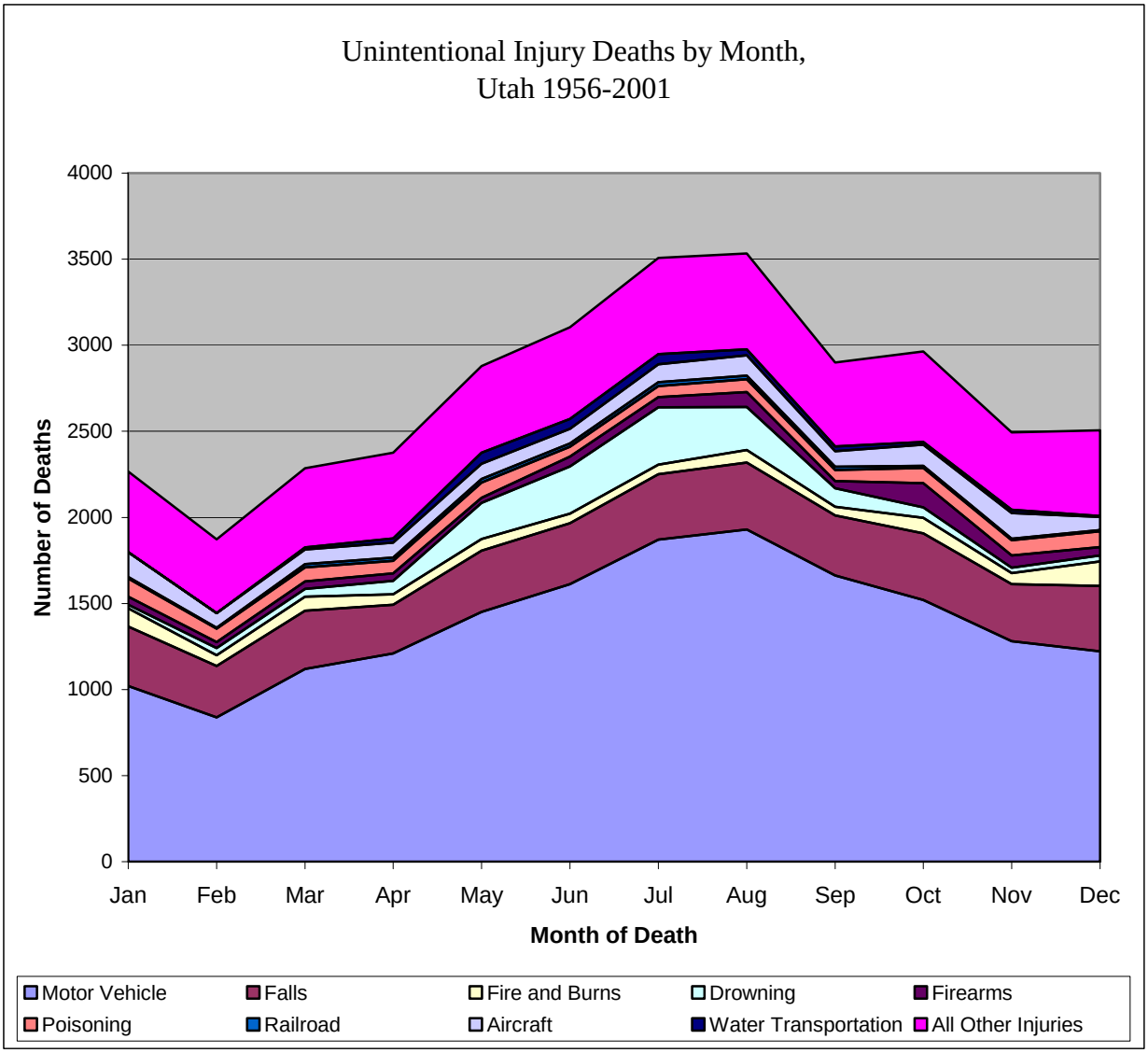
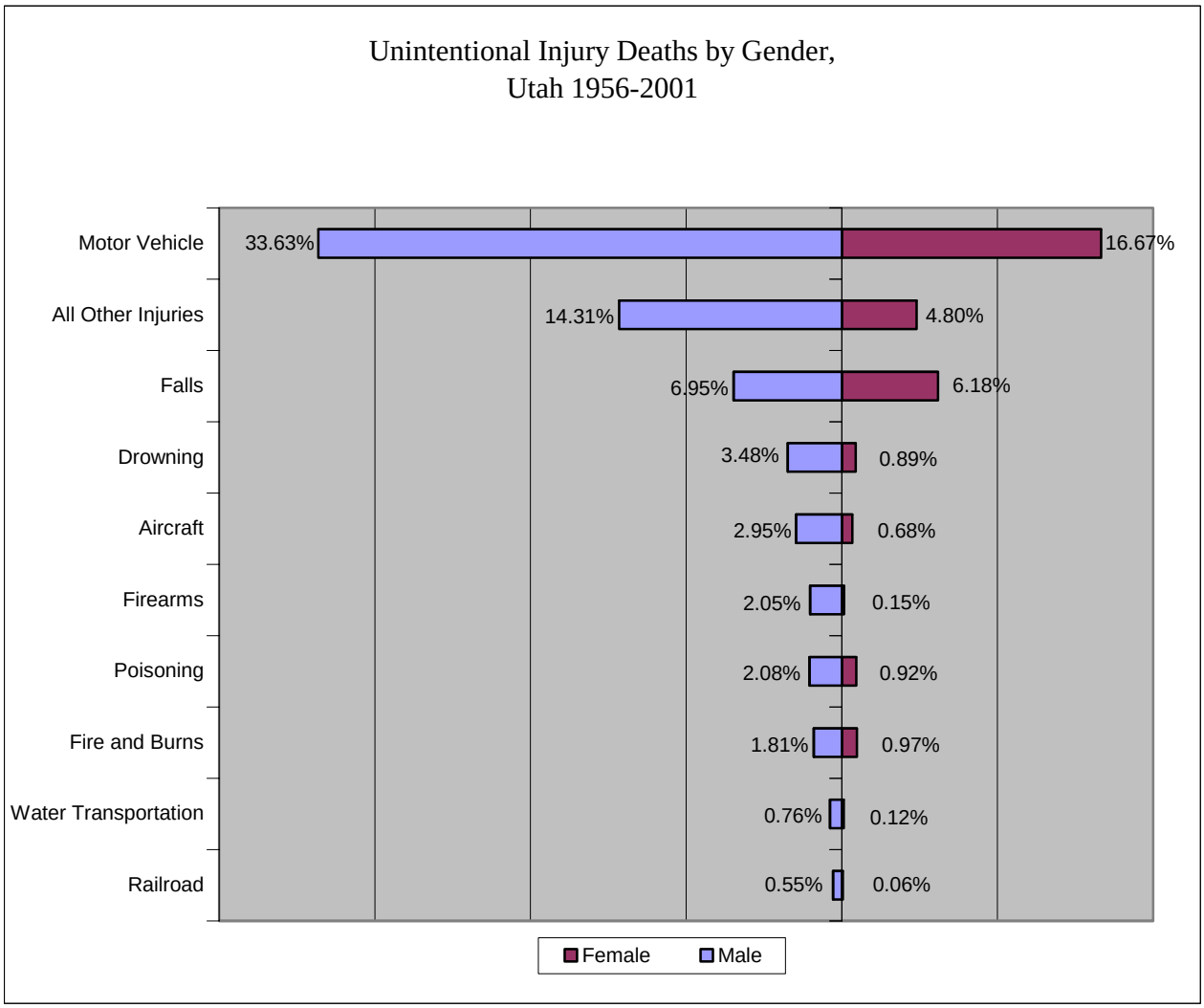


Figure 3 shows unintentional injury deaths are seasonal. The majority of unintentional injury deaths occur during the summer months. Motor vehicle deaths increase as more miles are driven in the summer. Drowning increases in the summer as more people turn to water activities as a form of recreation. Firearm deaths peak in the fall in conjunction with hunting season. Fire and burn deaths are highest in winter as a result of seasonal use of heating devices.

Figure 4



The analysis of injury death certificate data is used to identify groups at high risk. These results enable professionals in state injury prevention programs to select proven or promising prevention strategies to target groups that need them most. High-risk target groups can be identified by a social, geographic or economic characteristic or by race, age or gender. Figure 4 shows injuries by gender and Figures 5-10 show some of the target groups by age and gender. Examples of the high-risk groups are:

- Males are almost twice as likely as females to die in a motor vehicle crash.
- Youths age 15-24 are more likely to die in a motor vehicle crash than any other age group.
- Youths age 5-24 and the elderly, over 85 years old, are high-risk for injury deaths due to falling.
- Children ages 1-4 are high-risk for drowning deaths and fire and burn deaths.
- Males age 5-14 are high-risk for unintentional injury deaths due to firearms.

Figure 5

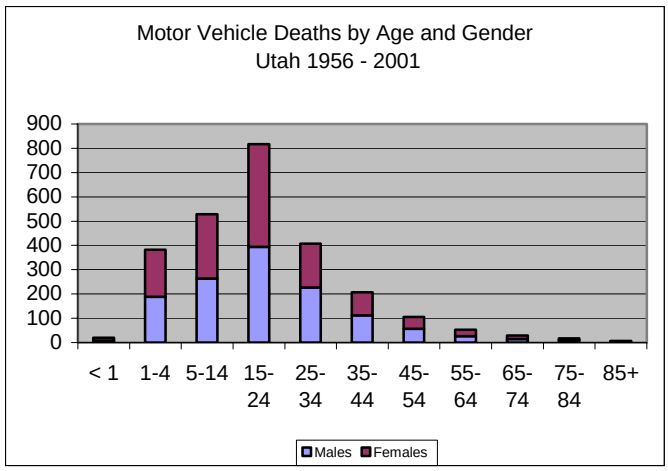


Figure 6

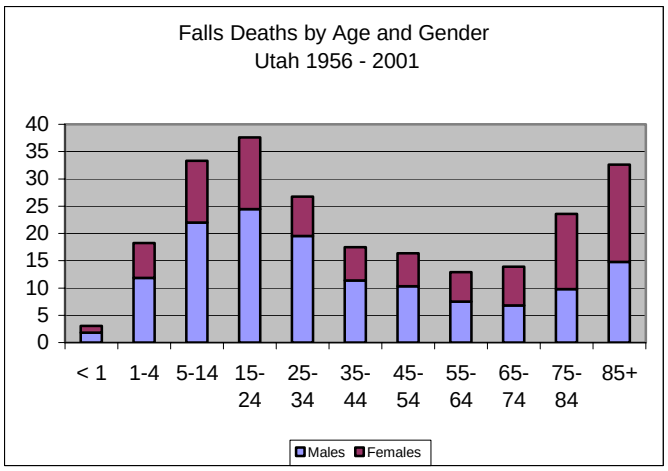


Figure 7

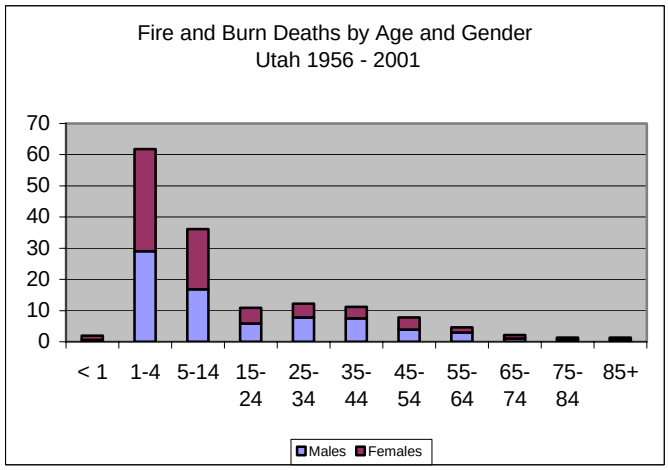


Figure 8

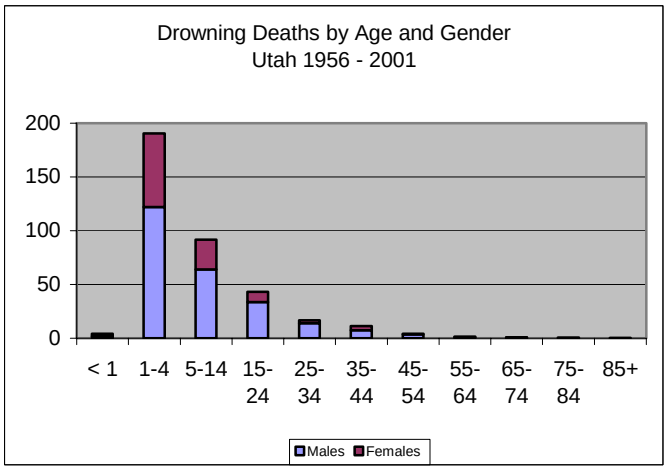


Figure 9

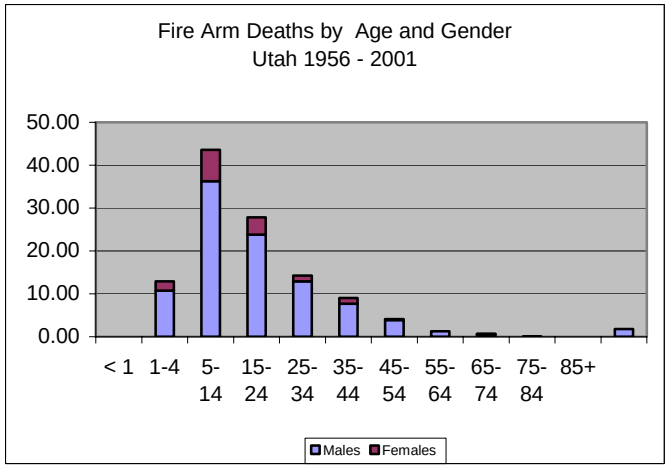
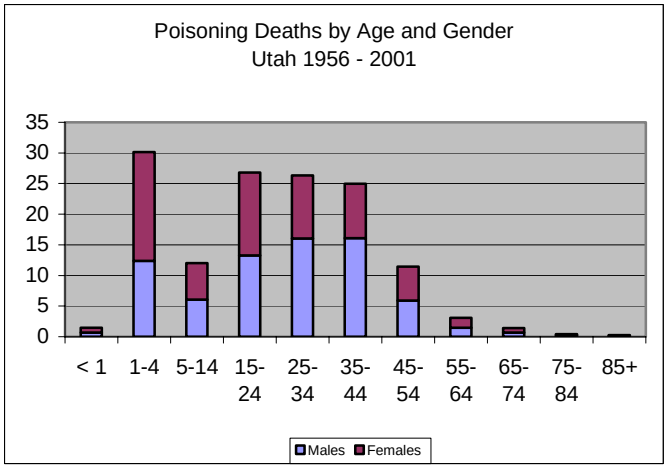


Figure 10



Conclusion:

Unintentional injuries have a significant impact on our society in terms of death, temporary or permanent disability and health care cost. By collecting and analyzing injury death certificate data, injury prevention programs hope to determine the scope and magnitude of the state's injury burden and determine the incidence, cause and circumstances of injury. This information is then used to develop a strategic plan of action. States and counties use injury death certificate data to understand local trends, assess injury prevention needs at the community level, select proven or promising interventions, and measure whether or not the interventions are effective.